

NEW COMBINATIONS IN *LIMNANTHES* (LIMNANTHACEAE)

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The following nomenclatural changes are required for the treatment of *Limnanthes* (Limnanthaceae) in *Flora of North America* (Morin, in prep.) and revision of *The Jepson Manual* (Morin, in prep.).

Limnanthes alba Hartw. ex Benth. subsp. ***gracilis*** (Howell) Morin, comb. et stat. nov. BASIONYM: *Limnanthes gracilis* Howell, Fl. N.W. Amer. 1:108. 1897.

Limnanthes alba Hartw. ex Benth. subsp. ***parishii*** (Jeps.) Morin, comb. et stat. nov. BASIONYM: *Limnanthes versicolor* (Greene) Rydb. var. *parishii* Jeps., Fl. Calif. 2:412. 1936.

Allozyme studies of *Limnanthes* section *Inflexae* by McNeill and Jain (1983), and subsequent analysis of their data by Plotkin (1998), suggested that *Limnanthes gracilis* subsp. *gracilis* and *L. gracilis* subsp. *parishii* are more closely related to *Limnanthes alba* than they are to each other. Jepson originally placed *parishii* as a variety of *Limnanthes versicolor* (Greene) Rydb., which is currently treated as a subspecies of *L. alba*.

Limnanthes douglasii R. Br. subsp. ***striata*** (Jeps.) Morin, comb. et stat. nov. BASIONYM: *Limnanthes striata* Jeps., Fl. Calif. 2:411. 1936.

Mason (1952) suggested that *Limnanthes striata* Jeps. was closely related to *L. douglasii* R. Br. var. *douglasii* and that its status as a species might need reevaluation. ITS analysis by Plotkin (1998) placed *L. striata* within the *L. douglasii* clade. *Limnanthes striata* has been distinguished from *L. douglasii* mainly by having stamens 2–4 mm versus 5–8 mm (Ornduff 1993); its distribution is in the central foothills of the Sierra Nevada, California, adjacent to *L. douglasii* subsp. *rosea* (Benth.) C.T. Mason in the Central Valley. *Limnanthes macounii* Trel. was also placed in the *L. douglasii* clade (Plotkin 1998), but this taxon is morphologically very distinct (flowers 4-merous rather than 5-merous) and has a completely distinct native distribution (southern Vancouver Island and some adjacent islands, British Columbia). It is known from very few populations; more studies should be done before any change in rank or placement is made.

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